

## ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE

The present invention relates to a human-derived G protein-coupled receptor protein, its partial peptides, or salts thereof, a nucleic acid encoding the receptor protein and its derivatives, a nucleic acid having an antisense sequence to the base sequence encoding the receptor protein and its derivatives, methods of manufacturing the G protein-coupled receptor protein, methods for determining a ligand to the G protein-coupled receptor protein, screening methods/screening kits for a compound that alters the binding property between a ligand and the G protein-coupled receptor protein, a compound obtainable by the screening or its salts, an antibody to the G protein-coupled receptor protein, etc.

The human (human hippocampus)-derived G protein-coupled receptor protein of this invention or the nucleic acid and its derivatives encoding the protein can be used for ① determination of ligands (agonists) to the receptor protein of the present invention; ② prophylactic and/or therapeutic agents for diseases associated with dysfunction of the G protein-coupled receptor protein of the present invention; ③ gene diagnostic agents; ④ quantification of a ligand to the G protein-coupled receptor protein of the present invention; ⑤ screening of compounds (agonists, antagonists, etc.) that alter the binding property between the G protein-coupled receptor protein of the present invention and ligands; ⑥ prophylactic and/or therapeutic agents for various diseases, comprising the compounds (agonists, antagonists, etc.) that alter the binding property between the G protein-coupled receptor protein of the present invention and ligands; ⑦ quantification of the receptor protein of the present

invention, its partial peptides, or salts thereof; ⑧ neutralization by antibodies to the receptor protein of the present invention, its partial peptides, or salts thereof; and the like.